

**SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.**

"Independent in all things, truthful in all things."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY AUGUST 29, 1903.

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**UNION CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE**

**FRANCISCO PEREA.**

For Prefect.

FELIPE DELGADO.

For Council.

VICTOR GARCIA.

For House of Representatives.

GENL. C. P. CLEVER.

NICOLAS QUINTANA.

JOSE TRUJILLO.

For Sheriff.

ANDRES TAPIA.

For Coroner.

RAMON SENA.

**The Prospects.**

The news we receive from different parts of the Territory indicates that Col. Perea will be elected by a handsome majority over the little Padre. Even in the counties where the latter and his partisans have heretofore had large majorities, they will be closely run, if not beaten. Indeed, well informed friends of Col. Perea say, with the utmost confidence, that he will carry the County of San Miguel. There seems to be no doubt about his carrying Mora County. He will have a majority in the County of Santa Fe. From the Rio Abajo, he will come with three thousand majority. Thus it will be seen that the little Padre will have to depend upon Taos, Rio Arriba and Santa Ana Counties for his aid and comfort.

In this statement we do not include Dona Ana, because we have not any information as to what will be done in that county. It is not known whether they will vote or not, there. If they should, we presume it would rather be advantageous than otherwise to Col. Perea.

So far as the newspapers are concerned their part of the work of the campaign concludes with this week. What remains to be done will have to be done, without their co-operation, by the people. We here caution them to be on the alert and not repose too much on the consciousness of an easy victory for Col. Perea. As we have stated, all the elements of victory for him are in the hands of his friends, but they must make use of the elements in order that they may be available. The votes must be deposited in the ballot box.

Let it be remembered that the success of Col. Perea will be no mere personal triumph. It will not be a mere party triumph. It will be a triumph of right over wrong. It will be a vindication of the good name of New Mexico. It will save us from the disgrace which the election of Gallegos would bring upon the Territory. It will be a popular denunciation of the immoralities and iniquities of the disgraced Priest, the shallow pated demagogue, the robber of widows and orphans, the oppressor of the poor and the enemy of the Government of which he aspires to form a part by holding a seat in the Congress of the United States.

The character of Gallegos is such, and has been so well exposed during the progress of the canvass, that it should inspire the hearty opposition of every voter in New Mexico. We think he is despised and detested by them. Some, however, from partisan motives, are inclined to help him through upon party considerations, however much they condemn the man. These unwilling advocates of the election of the little Padre are the opponents whom the friends of Col. Perea have to combat. They are the opponents that the friends of the right have to encounter. They are the opponents that have to be overcome at the ballot box one week from next Monday. It will be done.

The Rio Abajo Press appears to think we were offended at the article it contained on the 4th inst. and to which we replied in our issue of last week. Such was not the case. We thought it singular that it held us responsible for the action of a committee and a county convention.

The Press is also in mistake in charging that we took "twenty one days to hatch up a deliberate misrepresentation" &c. We did not receive the Press of the 4th inst. for one week after it might have been received. The cause of this we do not know. But this is not the first time that the Press has taken for granted things connected with editorials in the Gazette, which it had no right to take for granted, and thereupon placed us in a false light before its readers.

Now, we are not aware of having deliberately misrepresented the Press, as we are charged with having done. Upon the request of the Press we explained what we considered to be the intent of the resolution to which it objected. That is all. If in the opinion of the Press, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were abolitionists, we certainly have no desire to discuss the opinion or attempt to change it.

Genl. Gilmore, in command of the forces in front of Charleston, has been reinforced by a large number of men.

**Indian Matters.**

The progress being made in chastising the Navajos is encouraging. The troops in the field are pursuing the savages with an energy that has never marked the operations of former campaigns, and that promises an effectual and speedy accomplishment of the job in hand.

At latest accounts from Col. Carson's Command it was near the Moqui villages, in the western part of the Territory, where a fight was had with the Navajos in which twelve warriors were killed and thirty women and children taken prisoners. A large herd of sheep and about three hundred horses were also captured. After the battle Koneatche, the Utah Chief, and his men left Col. Carson and arrived at Fort Defiance (now Fort Canby) on the 10th inst. He claimed that he and his Utes had done the killing and capturing and were entitled to the horses &c., and said that Col. Carson having refused to let him have them he concluded to leave and go home. However valuable these people may be as guides and spies it is not to be presumed that Col. Carson would allow them to dictate to him the terms upon which the prisoners and stock captured should be disposed of.

The command was in pursuit of a large party of Indians west of the Moqui villages when Koneatche left. They will doubtless be followed until they are captured or the warriors reduced to the extremity of abandoning their families and property and dispersing in small squads for personal safety. When they become forced to this last resort the case is, to them, a desperate one and we will soon after expect to hear a cry for peace.

We have no direct information on the subject but presume, from the above, that the largest part of the tribe is in the region of country in which Col. Carson is now operating. Those who are to the east of that are parties left for the purpose of harassing and robbing the settlements and attempting to divert the attention of the officers in command of the campaign from the locality in which the heaviest blow can be struck at them.

The following report will show what has been doing at Fort Wingate (Navajo Country) by Maj. Edward B. Willis. His examination of the country through which he passed was thorough and we have no doubt justifies the conclusions at which he has arrived in the premises.

It is well for us, who are enjoying security and all the comforts of life at home, to read these reports in order that we may appreciate the exertions of those who are in the field fighting the savage foe, and place a just estimate upon the hardships and privations to which they are subjected for our common benefit. From them we learn the debt of gratitude we owe to those who are in the field and exerting the best energies of their manhood in subduing the barbarians—deadly enemies to the prosperity of the civilized and Christians.

Here is the report of Maj. Willis:

HEAD QUARTERS, FORT WINGATE, N. M.  
August 19th 1863.

CAPTAIN BEN. C. CUTLER,  
A. A. General,  
Head Qrs. Dept. of New Mexico,  
Santa Fe, N. M.

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to report that in accordance with General Orders No. 15, Head Quarters Department of New Mexico, I left this Post, on the 4th of this month with a command consisting of 68 men of Co. "H," 1st Inf. Cal. Vols. and 62 men of Co. "F," 1st Cavalry N. M. Vols., dismounted, in search of Navajo Indians in the direction of the Rito Quemado at which place I arrived on the fifth day from this Post; traveling a distance of about 100 miles; finding no Indians there, or any recent sign, I proceeded to the salt Lake 30 miles west from this place in hopes to find Indians in that vicinity; but was again disappointed. The day before our arrival at the Rito Quemado one of the most severe thunder storms visited us, that I have ever experienced accompanied by hail. The whole country was deluged, completely destroying any traces, or sign whatever. This storm apparently extended over a space of from 50 to 75 miles square, and was very unfortunate for us; as it destroyed all signs, leaving nothing to judge from regarding the direction, that any passing parties might have taken; we examined this part of the country as completely as possible, but could find nothing. I then came to the conclusion that the Indians of this section must have passed over, to the little Colorado River from the best information I could obtain. I must at that time have been, at least, sixty miles from that stream, and had no one along that knew the country; also there being a strong probability of not finding water in all that distance and in consideration, that we had not more than sufficient provisions to last to the fort, I concluded to return by way of Zuni, it being the best route. We were much favored in traveling to this point a distance of 60 miles by finding sufficient water about half way (left by the recent rain) for a scanty supply for the command. Within about two miles of Zuni we captured a Navajo squaw, who in company with two Indians were traveling from Canon Bonito, to the Rio Colorado. She told us all her family had been killed by the Utes, with Col. Carson, and that she alone had escaped; from her account and also from the Zuni Indians, I find that I was correct in my supposition of the Indians having gone to the little Colorado River. It is said they have fled in that direction from Col. Carson's command. I then returned direct to this Post, arriving on the 16th inst, having traveled a distance of about 250 miles, and completely satisfied that to the south west from this place for a distance of 80 miles there are now but a few roving bands of Indians. Passing through that section of country, we could find no evidence of crops, or any recent marks of habitation; if we find the enemy we must go farther. This is a very hard portion of the country for footmen, water being very scarce, it usually being from 25 to 40 miles from one water to another, although the grass is abundant and excellent quality. Having procured guides, who know that country, I am preparing to start two parties, for the little Colorado; one will go by way of Zuni, and the other by the Rito Quemado; after reaching the river, they will follow it until they meet. I am in hopes by this plan to get the Indians between two fires; if they escape us then they must go to the Coyotero Mountains in the Apache Country.

There is great credit, due to the officers, and men of this command for the activity, energy, and endurance, displayed by them on this expedition. Whilst in camp at the Pecos near Zuni I was

informed that thirty Zuni Indians had just brought in thirty five head of cows and oxen and one horse. Three of this party came into my camp upon inquiry, they stated that they had just taken this stock from a party of Navajos. I informed them that in accordance with the New Mexican law they were entitled to one third, for recovering the property, and that they must turn the other two thirds over to me for delivery to the owners; instead of doing this they ran the stock into the mountains. I placed those in my camp in charge of my guard, and brought them here as prisoners. The Governor of Zuni came to see me and told me that he would have the party sent the stock to me, but failed to perform his promise; I took no further action at the time, knowing these people could be reached at any time, for punishment. It is doubtful in my mind if depredations are not committed by the Zunis in the name of the Navajos, or at least that they do not aid them with supplies for their robbing expeditions, for a division of the spoils. They have a large quantity of sheep now, and I am informed, two years ago they had none.

During my absence the work at the post has been altogether carried on by the Quartermaster's men; they have carried up the walls of the Hospital ready for the roof—also the Quartermaster's store will be finished to the same point within two days; the roof can not be put on until a casting for the saw mill, which has been broken, is replaced. Lieut. Stevens tells me he sent for it some weeks ago. To-morrow morning the two companies remaining here "H," 1st Inf. Cal. Vols. & "F," 1st N. M. Vols. commence each, a set of company quarters. I am in hopes they will get them ready for the roofing, by the time the others return from the Rio Colorado, when, if they are put to work on the other company Quarters, the troops here will be comfortably housed this winter. In the mean time the rest of the working force will be employed on the corrals and stables for the cavalry horses. It will be seen that the following is the state of the building at this Post. One large Commissary store room finished, and occupied. Hospital building finished except roofing. Quartermaster's store in same state with two days more work. The bams for roofing these buildings are already here, but the mill is needed for the balance of the roofing lumber; in addition to these there are two large corrals finished for the Quartermaster's Department. One great draw back on our work at the Post is the want of a blacksmith—in neither of the companies here, is there such a mechanic; there is not a man here who can shoe a horse even. In consequence of this we have at the present time six wagons laid by for want of a little repair, which we need very much in our work. We have here at this time, about fifty Navajo Indians, men women and children whom I will forward to Santa Fe by the first opportunity as directed.

I am, very respectfully your obedient servant.

EDWARD B. WILLIS,  
Major 1st Inf. Cal. Vols.  
Commanding.

In the more southern portion of the Territory the Navajos occasionally make their appearance with booty stolen from the settlements. These occasions give rise to exciting pursuits on the part of the volunteers stationed there, which develop and manifest their capacity and fitness for Indian fighting. We will here direct attention to one of these pursuits which was conducted by Captain Henry A. Green, 1st Inf. Cal. Vols. from Fort McRea on the 8th inst. With a small body of men (twenty in number) mounted on wagon mules, he followed the Indians for five days through a desert country and finally overtook them among the mountains, the numerous canyons of which afforded them opportunities to escape without being drawn into a conflict with the Captain and his men. But the booty was recovered. About sixteen hundred sheep were recovered and returned to Fort Craig where they can be obtained by their legitimate owners.

This chase lasted five days, as above stated, during which time the small body of men went about two hundred miles into the heart of the enemy's country, where dangers environed them on all sides and where they were liable at any moment to be cut off and overpowered by superior numbers. Yet they hazarded the dangers, boldly pursued the savages, successfully rescued the stolen herds and returned to the Fort, whence they started, in eleven days. To them belong great credit for the exploit and to them have been awarded high honor by Genl. Carleton and Col. Rigg, the latter being in command at Fort Craig.

In a letter Col. Rigg speaks as follows of Capt. Green:

Capt. Green returned from his chase after the Indians on Wednesday. He brought in sixteen hundred sheep but no Indians. He deserves credit however for his energy in following them up as he did. He was near two hundred miles from Fort McRea when he overtook them. I like his talk about Indians and if he has the means furnished him he will do his duty. Of that I am satisfied.

We have been furnished a copy of the report made by the Captain after his arrival at Fort Craig from the expedition above adverted to and in this connection give it publicity:

Fort Craig, N. M.,  
August 19, 1863.

Colonel—I have the honor to report that on the 9th inst. I received information from two privates of Company K 1st Inf. Cal. Vols., that some Indians with several thousand sheep had crossed the Rio Grande on the morning of the 8th inst. at the Canon de Cochillo Negro, a place eight or ten miles from Fort McRea. I received the information about six o'clock and immediately mounted twenty of my men upon Post team mules and started upon the trail of the Indians and sheep. I arrived at the Canon de Cochillo Negro about ten o'clock P. M. on the same evening and immediately expressed to Lt. Pettis who was twelve miles below to send me a guide as quick as possible. It was very dark I was obliged to wait until day light before taking the trail. Here the guide joined us and we pursued a north-west direction, through deep and rocky canyons, over steep and rugged mountains interspersed with large trees and under brush, over plain and through valleys with little rest until the morning of the twelfth inst, when we discovered the Indians with the sheep entering a cañon at the foot of the mountains "Alamancito." Here were a number of canyons diverging from the first that the Indians had entered, and they took advantage of them, and divided the sheep into small bands in every direction, leaving the main in the first cañon.

On coming up to the Indians in the main cañon I sent a corporal and eight men in advance to reconnoiter and report the position of the Indians. He reported as soon as possible "that the Indians had taken the under brush and that it was impos-

sible to see more than two or three rods in advance." In the meantime I had moved forward with the remainder of my command to the side of the mountains overlooking the cañon. Discovering Indians I dismounted my men and commenced a fire, whereupon they fled in every direction, not returning a shot—I then deployed my men and went forward on the double quick, scouting the cañon, ravines and mountains for Indians and sheep. Of the latter we gathered many, but of the former none were to be seen. Our animals were fatigued and we might have as well pursued the wild deer as the Indians in the mountains.

I immediately took steps to retain and secure what I had already taken. This being done I remained in the first mentioned cañon until the 13th inst, when I started for this post, where I arrived with my animals in safety on the 19th inst.

I am Colonel,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obt. Servt.  
(Signed) H. A. GREEN,  
Capt. 1st Inf. C. V.

To Col. E. H. Rigg,  
Comd. 1st Inf. C. V.,  
Fort Craig, N. M.

In reference to the sheep that were recovered, as above related, Genl. Carleton has made the following order:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPT. OF NEW MEXICO.  
Santa Fe, N. M. August 26, 1863.

**NOTICE.**

Some sixteen hundred sheep, more or less, were captured by a party of California Volunteers under Capt. Henry A. Green, 1st Infantry, C. V. from the Navajos on the 12th instant, after a chase of some two hundred miles from Fort McRea. These sheep are now at Fort Craig and will be delivered on demand to their rightful owners. By order.

BEN. C. CUTLER,  
A. A. General.

At Fort Canby affairs are reported to be progressing satisfactorily. We have been shown a private letter from that Post dated the 16th inst. and received here by Tuesday's express from which we make the subjoined extracts.

There is little news here except that we are improving this place wonderfully. Indeed, Major Blakeney has taken the proper steps to get this place in order and deserves great credit for it, as he had to encounter prejudices and difficulties which he has overcome; and now the duty works admirably. There are several sets of quarters in repair, and the parade and grounds adjoining are thoroughly cleaned. The sentinels are also well instructed in their duties, and the companies turn out under arms at the slightest alarm in a prompt and soldierly manner. All this required industry and energy and it is due to the Major to say that he possesses these qualities in an eminent degree.

I am positive the Indians are hovering in the vicinity awaiting a favorable moment to run off our stock. The men, however, under the present system are very vigilant and will, I think, if necessary give a good account of themselves.

**DISTRIBUTION.**—The annual distribution of premiums to the girls in attendance at the school of Nuestra Señora de Luz was made on Thursday morning of this week and was largely attended by the citizens of Santa Fe and strangers from different parts of the Territory whose daughters are being educated at this excellent institution.

On the afternoon of the same day, similar exercises were had at the school for boys, which is also a good institution and one which is a credit as well as a blessing to New Mexico.

The scholars in both departments displayed a proficiency in their studies which speaks in high terms of the qualifications of the Sisters and Brothers under whose charge the schools are.

The New York officials have for some time past been looking into the bills presented by the citizens for indemnity for losses sustained by them during the late riot in that city.

The nature of the damages claimed to have been sustained are in some cases highly curious and if recognized as a basis upon which to found a valid claim the city will have quite a handsome bill to foot up. Some people want pay for the loss they suffered in consequence of the temporary suspension of their business.

The mail from the States this week brings no news of importance from the armies. Some of the dispatches indicate that a battle will soon be fought on the Potomac, but there, in reality, seems to be little known by the public in reference to the movements of either army there.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner continues.

Maj. Wallen, the Acting Inspector General, of the Department, leaves for Denver City to-day accompanying his family that far on their way to the East; on the Major's return to Fort Union, he will enter on a tour of inspecting duty from that point to Forts Bascom, Sumner, and Stanton to Santa Fe.

**RECOVERY.**—The stock stolen by the Navajos last week from the herd of Mr. C. G. Parker were recovered by citizens who went in pursuit. A part of a company of troops under command of Lieut. Greenhouse went from this city in pursuit of the Indians, but in the neighborhood of Manzana learned that the stock had been retaken, as stated above, and returned to the city on Wednesday.

By reference to the advertisements it will be seen that Capt. J. C. McFerran wishes to buy some bay for Fort Marcy.

The President has declared his intention to have the draft carried out in the city of New York.

When the officer bearing the order to General Meade to take command of the Army of the Potomac called on him, he found him sleeping soundly. He awoke him by saying, "General Meade, I have an order here which I fear will give you some trouble." The General rose at once, remarking: "Well, sir, I have always endeavored to do my whole duty." To his amazement he found the whole Army of the Potomac placed under him. His first orders were given immediately.

**ADVERTISEMENTS**

**NOTICE.**

From and after the 1st September 1863, the undersigned will purchase good Merchantable, well cured hay, for which he will pay two cents per pound delivered at the Quartermaster's Corral in this City.

J. C. McFERRAN,  
Capt. N. A. C. V.

No. 1142.

**E. A. CROCKER,**

**SURGEON DENTIST,**

OFFICE IN DRUGSTORE.

**SANTAFE, N. M.**

No. 106, m.

**NOTICE.**

All those having accounts against me as Quartermaster for supplies for the Militia Division of the late Genl. O. P. Hovey call in the service of the U. S. by the proclamation of Governor Henry Cisneros dated 25 of January 1863, and also by order No. 7 of the Adjutant General; and all officers of said Command, who received supplies from me for which they have not given receipts, will please send in their accounts and receipts without delay, as I wish to close up said business as soon as possible.

EDMON DELGADO,  
M. Q. M. N. M. Militia.

SANTA FE, N. M.,  
August 10, 1863.  
No. 10 81.

**FOR SALE.**

10,000 pounds of SIDE BACON very low for cash.

The undersigned has received and is receiving from the States dry goods of the latest styles and patterns to which he respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of Santa Fe. Terms very low for cash.

Santa Fe, Aug. 14 1863.  
No. 9 & 1.

J. M. CHAVEZ.

**NOTICE.**

The subscriber having recently fitted up an ENTIRELY NEW ESTABLISHMENT for the amusement and regulation of all friends and the public generally, respectfully requests a share of their patronage. It is situated on the Alamo, on the Golden road south side of the river, and opposite the house of Don Teodoro Montoya. He has at his service a first rate

**BILLIARD TABLE.**

AND

A BAR SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST LIQUORS, CIGARS & ALMONS NOTAL.

**HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.**

The undersigned having opened a shop on the Plaza one door south of the new house being erected by Messrs Elberg & Amberg, respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to do

**PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING**

In the most approved and durable style of the Art. Charges will be moderate and work done with the utmost expedition.

FRED. YEAGER.

No. 6 & 1.

**ATTENTION !!!**

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have entered into partnership under the name and style of the firm of NICHOLAS T. ARMIJO & CO., and that they will shortly receive and open at their stores in BELLEN, Valencia county, and other places below, a large assortment of Drygoods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware, Wines, Liquors, Boots, Shoes, Clothing and other articles in common to mention, which they will dispose of for cash, at prices to suit the times.

NICHOLAS T. ARMIJO, PRESIDENTIAL,  
HENRY LAZARUSKY.

No. 51 3m.

**DAVID V. WHITING** **MIGUEL A. OTERO,**  
NEW YORK. KANSAS CITY.

**WHITING & OTERO.**

**FORWARDING AND COMMISSION**

**MERCHANTS.**

**NEW YORK CITY AND KANSAS CITY, Mo.**

Will make purchases, ON ORDER, in the Eastern Cities, at the lowest market rates.

Their knowledge of the general trade and market enables them to dispose of consignments to the satisfaction of their patrons, and ensures them quick sales and prompt returns.

Any information regarding the markets will be given promptly and with pleasure.

They will receive and forward from Kansas City, to their destination, any goods that may be consigned to their care.

**NEW MEXICAN WOOL, HIDES, FELTS, &c., &c.**

RECEIVED, AND SOLD AT WHOLESALE MARKET RATES.

NEW YORK CITY, } May 1, 1863  
KANSAS CITY, }

WHITING & OTERO.

**HOT SPRINGS! HOT SPRINGS!!!**

**LAS VEGAS, N. M.**

**GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED**

**AND FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS.**

The subscriber has fitted up the far famed and justly celebrated Hot Springs in first rate style and has made preparations to accommodate a large number of guests. The curative properties of the waters of these springs is well known in this Territory, and the effects upon those suffering from acute diseases is almost magical.

It is also an elegant summer resort. Come one, come all.

C. F. COOLEY.

2048 ft.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

The undersigned having received from the Hon. Probate Court of this County of Santa Fe, letters of Administration dated August 14th 1863, upon the Estate of Oliver F. Hovey deceased, late resident of said county, and Territory of New Mexico hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of said Oliver F. Hovey deceased, to immediately pay such indebtedness to the Administrator of said Estate, and all persons having claims against the Estate, will present the same, within the time prescribed by law for the settlement thereof.

EDMON DELGADO,  
JOHN GWYN JR.  
Administrators.

Santa Fe New Mexico,  
August 14th A. D. 1863.

**ONE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.**

**HAMMERSLOUGH BROS. PROPRIETORS**

Corner of Main and Third streets,  
Kansas City, Mis. & Juri.

Dealers in, and manufacturers of all kinds of

Ready made Clothing

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes

Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

To which we invite the attention of the citizens of New Mexico, we are determined to sell you goods, lower in our life

**25 PER CENT.**

Less than any other store in Kansas City or Westport, all we ask is a trial, and we will guarantee you will not go off disappointed. Yours Respectfully

Mar 2 9

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.